THE PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW YORK

MEDICAL WOMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 524.** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. VII., No. **325.**] FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN DENMARK.

Procession of Women before the Royal Palace on June 5th, 1915, when the New Constitution was Signed by the King.

Notes and News.

The Honour of a Great Nation.

Since we last went to press the Munitions Bill has been read a first and second time. "The object of the Bill," said Sir John Simon, "was not to secure compulsory powers, but rather to take advantage of the voluntary spirit of the people, and to organise it in a way which would produce the greatest quantity of munitions in the shortest possible time." For this purpose, the trade unions, on the one hand, are asked to give up certain of their rights, strictly during the period of the war, while on the other hand, the profits of employers are to be limited. The consent of the unions to vacate ground which in the past they have fought for inch by inch, is described by *The Nation* as "an act of patriotism which few of their upper-class critics will ever fathom," and Mr. Lloyd George has pledged "the honour of a great nation" that their sacrifice shall involve them in no future loss. The difficulty, of course, is that the unions will not be dealing with "a great nation," but with a number of private employers, and every possible guarantee should be given that when the war is over, labour impoverished and economically weakened, shall in no way stand to lose by its present determination to put patriotism before class. Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to skilled workmen to volunteer for munition work is also meeting with a prompt and eager response.

Railway Women.

We note with great satisfaction that the National Union of Railwaymen at their annual meeting in Nottingham last week decided to admit women as members. This enlightened action of the N.U.R. is of far-reaching importance. Next to the State the railways are the largest employers of labour, and some 80,000 railwaymen have already left to join the colours. In consequence, the employment of women becomes a necessity, and the President of the Union, in emphasising the fact that female labour had come to stop, said, "they must see to it that no woman's labour was made a means of reducing the status of any grade in the service." This will be the policy of the Union. "There is no doubt," said an official of the Union the other day, "that women have been greatly exploited in railway work. The Union will now insist on equal pay for equal work." An example was given to a *Daily Chronicle* representative of a woman employed at a certain London station who is paid 4s. less than the man whose place she has taken. She goes on duty at 4.45 a.m., and works on a shift of ten hours. So far as the N.U.R. is concerned, such scandals will now cease; and this policy is, of course, the only possible one for an enlightened trade union to pursue. We heartily congratulate the N.U.R.

Pure Milk.

One of those reforms for which voteless women have been continuously asking for years, has been that connected with our dairy supply. Last year the Milk and Dairies Act was actually passed with the general approval of the whole House. It represented a compromise between conflicting interests; but it was a good step forward in respect of the kind of legislation which women most value. Last week the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board asked consent for "a small Bill to postpone the operation" of this Act. Frankly, we do not like this "small Bill." What exactly is the urgent necessity which calls for it? Mr. Hayes Fisher urged in the House of Commons last week that "If you want to bring the Acts into operation undoubtedly the staff of the authorities must be enlarged. Just now they are very limited, and it would be very difficult indeed for the local authorities to enlarge their staff at the present time." Further, it was urged that the Chief Medical Officer of Health is "otherwise engaged" in "doing very high duties and performing things very necessary." Now, can any reason be shown why it is impossible to employ women to do the extra work which must be entailed? The excuse seems to us amazing. Here is an Act fought for and won by those who realise that impure milk is a serious factor in the infant death-rate, and it is to be shelved because the authorities are busy! Yet nearly 80,000 women have registered for war service, and not 2,000 have been called upon! Surely the moment has come for these women also to be "doing very high duties and performing things very necessary." What more necessary than the work of guarding the lives of children?

The National Register.

A Bill was submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Long on June 29th, to provide for the registration of the men and women of England between the ages of 15 and 65, with full information of the capacity of each for national service. As the Bill was explained under the ten minutes' rule, there was no opportunity for discussion. It is to be hoped that in carrying out the registration scheme, there will be no hard and fast lines drawn between "men's work" and "women's work." The effective service of one half the nation ought not to be hampered at every turn by arbitrary assumptions of "sex disability."

Women and the War Loan.

A Parliamentary War-Savings Committee has been formed, at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the War Loan, and beyond all doubt its purposes are being achieved. Mr. Runciman, speaking last week at West Hartlepool, said that "in every part of the kingdom there had been remarkable expression of the desire to participate in the loan by the working classes, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have a story to tell of the avidity of poor men, and poorer women, who had turned their 5s. into vouchers and ultimately into bonds, since the announcement was made by him in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Bonar Law's speeches at the Guildhall will have yet further popularised the War Loan. And the appeal they made was to all classes alike. "I value thrift," said Mr. Bonar Law, "but I do not much value precept;" and this was clinched by the Bishop of London, who quoted the saying of a lady—we believe she was not a Suffragist, and hope she was misunderstood—to the effect that "we have found such a good way of economising for the nation: we are not going to give the servants any meat." Surely a priceless example of the way not to do it!

Is the N.U. too Radical?

We look back with some amusement to a paragraph last September in *The Challenge*, a warm supporter of our movement. After deprecating the notion that women's duties lie only in the kitchen, the editor proceeded: "The N.U.W.S.S. takes another view of women's duty, which is probably too radical for many of our readers. At least, it does not err in a low opinion of woman's capacity for hard work. . . . We doubt whether many women would be suited, for instance, to the long hours and exposure of an omnibus conductor's work." And yet the Lord Mayor has just reported that in Glasgow and Newcastle women are doing this very work as efficiently as the men. Moreover, the Hull Corporation Tramways Company have now decided to employ women conductors. These women are to receive 27s. a week like the men, *but to give the usual conductors' war bonus to the drivers*, who will be asked to turn the trolley pole for the women. We have no means of estimating the exact nature of this interesting arrangement, but we confess to regarding it with some suspicion. Is it more satisfactory, we wonder, to the women or the drivers? Still, it is good news that the women have secured this work at the proper wage.

The Springs of National Energy.

An article in *The Times* of June 25th, by a neutral observer, calls attention to the fact that "one of the chief sources of German strength, and the most significant moral force in Germany to-day are the women." The German women, according to this writer, "appear to be bearing their full share in the war, not merely as mothers, sisters, and wives of the men fighting for their safety and honour, but rather as an organised body politic which has specific duties and responsibilities."

The point of interest in this article, for Women Suffragists, lies in the frank acknowledgment of the profoundly important part women play in war. So much stress has been laid on physical force as the sole determining factor in war, especially by opponents of Women Suffrage, that it is well to have this recognition of the capacity of women for duties from which custom and prejudice rather than "Nature" have debarred them.

The Man Pays.

The third annual meeting of the National Conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies was held last Friday in London, when the heavy sickness rates among women were cited as a great difficulty to Societies admitting men and women alike as members. Now experience has shown that this excessive sickness is mainly confined to the married women wage-earners, and most often it is the result of insufficient food and rest in the time immediately following her confinements. The root of the trouble is the under payment of women, resulting in lack of the actual necessities of healthy life. Here, then, is one more example of the undoubted fact that "equal work for equal pay" is to the advantage of men as well as women.

In Parliament.

Tuesday, June 22nd.

WOMEN LETTER CARRIERS.

In reply to a question by General Sir Ivor Herbert as to whether women could not be employed as letter carriers, as was being done in France, the POSTMASTER-GENERAL (Mr. Herbert Samuel) stated that a number of women had already been engaged to act as letter carriers. He had the whole matter under consideration, and hoped to be able to make a statement shortly.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Second Reading of the Milk and Dairies Acts Postponement Bill was moved by the PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Hayes Fisher). This Bill enacts that the Milk and Dairies Acts shall not come into operation until not later than one year after the termination of the war. The Acts, Mr. Hayes Fisher said, prevented the sale of tuberculous milk, milk that had been exposed to contamination and dirt, and also adulterated milk. In order to do this more stringent regulations would have to be applied to the milking industry. Veterinary surgeons were now otherwise employed, and it would be difficult to add to their number, and also for the local authorities to enlarge their staff; moreover, the Chief Medical Officer of Health, who would be obliged to give a good deal more direction and supervision, was at present otherwise engaged. Unless they postponed the operations of the Acts, which would otherwise come into operation on October 1st, they would undoubtedly embarrass the local authorities, add to the burden of the ratepayers, and in all probability increase the price of milk to the consumer.

After some discussion the Bill was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House and read a third time, and passed on the following day.

YOUTHFUL CONVICTIONS.

In reply to a uestion from MR. KING, the SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. McKinnon Wood) gave the following figures with regard to youthful convictions in Scotland in 1914:—

	Male.	Female.
16 years and under 17 ...	147	13
17 ,, ,, ,, 18 ...	240	39
18 ,, ,, ,, 19 ...	359	85

(These figures do not include persons received into the Scottish Borstal institutions."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. Birrell) stated that: "two hundred and eighty-three male and fifty-four female persons between the age of sixteen and nineteen years were received on conviction into Irish prisons in 1914. Of the former, thirty-four were under sentences of detention in a Borstal Institution, and were accordingly transferred to that institution."

Wednesday, June 23rd.

WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.

MR. CLYNES (N.-E. Manchester, Lab.) asked the FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. Forster) whether the firm of Hepburn, Gale and Ross, leather manufacturers, Bermondsey, held a contract with the Department; if so, whether he was aware that the wages paid by that firm were much lower than those paid by similar firms in the neighbourhood, and that girls employed on haversack and pack sewing, who have to buy their own thread, wax, and needles, can only earn about 3d. in an hour and a-half; and whether he would make inquiries with a view to the provisions of the Fair Wages Clause being complied with.

MR. FORSTER replied that the firm named held contracts for the War Office. He had no knowledge of the facts alleged in the question, but would have the matter inquired into.

Thursday, June 24th.

INFANT MORTALITY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Walter Long), in a statement on the work of his Department, said that he believed that there was no foundation whatever for the apprehension in the country that there had been a sudden increase in infantile mortality, due to a want of proper nourishment or proper care. There had been an increase in infantile mortality in the earliest days of the infant's life, but that increase was traceable at once to particular diseases—measles and whooping cough—which accounted for it all. There was no justification whatever for the suggestion that this increase had been due to any privations from which the people had suffered.

Wednesday, June 30th.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

MR. LONG (Strand, U.) introduced a Bill to provide a National Register, to "secure complete, general, and satisfactory organisation," and proposes compulsory registration of the people in this country between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five. Each person will have to state the following:—

1. Name and Address.
2. Age and Occupation.
3. Whether they are willing to volunteer for any special form of labour for which they are specially suited other than that which they are now doing.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR PENSIONS.

The following Bill was presented and read the first time:—

"To make better provision as to the pensions, grants, and allowances made in respect of the present war to officers and men in the Naval and Military Service of His Majesty and their dependants, and the care of officers and men disabled in consequence of the present war; and for purposes connected therewith."

Spending in War Time.

At a meeting held at the International Women's Franchise Club on June 23rd Professor F. J. Urwick, of the University of London, lectured on "Spending in War Time." Mr. J. Y. Kennedy presided.

We must think out in our spending, Professor Urwick said, what things we ought to save on. This was an intricate question, and one on which there was much confusion of thought. The first point to be considered was the extraordinary change in the purchasing power of a pound. The burden of the change fell on the poor, for the simple reason that most of their money was spent on food, and it was food prices that had chiefly risen. To them £1 now equalled 14s.; but to better-off people, the purchase value of their money had not changed in the same degree. House rents remained the same; travelling was much the same. As for people with £10,000, they could get many luxuries cheaper than at any time during the last thirty or forty years.

Now, where do people want to begin to save? Always on their house rent. But if we all went into tents and left our houses empty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be no forrarder. No working family should save on milk. Their children never get enough of it. Nor on bread. This the poor seldom wasted. There was a tendency now among them to spend too much on meat. This was wanted badly for our armies, and ought to be one of our economies. It was almost criminal at the present moment to eat veal or lamb.

The working man had a greater right to meat than other people. If he were extravagant we had hardly a right to reproach him. It was we who were not doing manual work who could save on it. There ought to be economy in drink. More than £100,000,000 were spent on it annually by the working classes alone.

What we had to do was to descend to the vital standard, and we were not doing it. Now the time was coming when, from the point of view of national need, we must come down. It was doubtful if anyone had a right to employ a chauffeur, a gardener, or a manservant. The time was coming when we should have to consider whether we had a right to an able-bodied woman servant. Nevertheless, the West End was full of magnificent motors and carriages and people who were "wasters." We were all wasters part of the day.

We ought to give up luxuries coming from abroad. We couldn't pay for them now; it would take us years to do so. We ought not to buy things that wanted specialised labour at home; to buy a motor to-day came near being anti-social. It was doubtful whether repairs, such as painting and decorating, ought to be done in our houses. The idea that spending on anything was good for trade was a delusion. We couldn't spend undiscriminatingly, without hurting the nation. A strain had come upon our bad habits. War was showing them up. We should not go back to the old *régime*. In all probability, we might not have to bother about the pence in the future—that would be bad for us; but we shall have to bother about the pounds—which will be good for us.

MEDICAL WOMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

The following correspondence is taken from the May issue of *The Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India*:—

Bombay, January, 1915.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Council of the Association of Medical Women in India, I beg to offer your Excellency our very loyal services in the present emergency.

As many civil medical officers have reverted to military duty, we feel sure that there are places where supplementary medical help is needed. We venture to suggest that the services of medical women might be utilised in any of the following ways:—

1. Co-operating with civil surgeons and medical officers in station duties.
2. Helping with the work of the Sanitary Department.
3. Working in lunatic asylums, jails, &c.
4. Replacing lecturers in Medical Colleges.

We should, indeed, esteem it a privilege if opportunities should arise for utilising the services of members of our Association, thus enabling them to serve the country in some definite manner. Many letters have been received from members asking that their services might be offered, and members of the Council having met at Lucknow on December 31st, 1914, and January 1st and 2nd, 1915, desired that this letter should be addressed to your Excellency.

M. I. BALFOUR, M.B., C.M.
A. M. BENSON, M.D., D.S.C.
MARGARET MACKELLAR, M.D., C.M.
M. O'BRIEN, M.B., B.S.
K. PLATT, M.B., B.S.

TO MISS A. M. BENSON, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

Delhi, March, 1915.

Madam,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 11th January, 1915, conveying on behalf of the Council of the Association of Medical Women in India, the offer of services of members of the Association in any capacity in which they can be utilised by Government.

In reply, I am to express the warm appreciation of the Government of India of the loyal spirit which has prompted this generous offer, which will be borne in mind should any opportunity arise for availing themselves of it. But, looking to the circumstances of this country, it would not be easy to relegate to feminine hands the work performed by Government officers, in connection with sanitation, jails, lunatic asylums, and medical colleges, while the charge of women and children in civil stations in which assistance would undoubtedly be valuable, is ordinarily a matter of private arrangement between the persons concerned and the practitioners engaged.

C. W. E. COTTON,
(Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.)

PROFESSOR HOWARD MARSH.

In the death of Professor Howard Marsh, Master of Downing College and Professor of Surgery in the University of Cambridge, we have to regret the loss of one of our best and staunchest friends. Professor Marsh was a Suffragist all his life, and a Suffragist not only in theory but in action. His help was always available, and particularly in his own subjects of medicine and surgery he did much to break down the prejudices against the activities of women. We may recall Professor Marsh's very interesting letter to *The Times* of December 8th, 1914, strongly endorsing Dr. Mary Scharlieb's letter advocating a great extension of the work of medical women. "I can confidently endorse Mrs. Scharlieb's opinion," he wrote, "that there are many departments in medicine in which qualified women doctors can render perfectly adequate services on a much larger scale than at present—in public health, in hospitals for women, in women's wards of the large general hospitals, in missions, and often in general practice." Professor Marsh was a man of very high ideals, kindly and friendly, and approachable by all, and his loss will be greatly felt by his friends, his college, his university, and his Suffrage Society, and all who knew him.

CALL FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

At a meeting held on June 28th at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, Mr. Acland spoke of the great need for medical women; he had just heard of a hospital that was seriously considering the question of closing its doors, not from lack of patients or money, but from lack of doctors.

Mr. Stanley Boyd, a surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, said that 7,000 medical men were serving with the colours, and for a long time the medical profession would be short of men. There would be great difficulty in keeping up the supply for the civil population, and it was absolutely necessary that women should be encouraged more than ever to enter the profession.

Correspondence.

THE SPECIAL COUNCIL—AND AFTER.

MADAM,—I do not propose to defend myself against Miss Rathbone's charge of disingenuousness (she politely calls it "diplomatic skill"). If that is the light in which she regards my proposal, I do not suppose that any words of mine would make her view it differently. But there are three points in her letter to which I should like to reply.

(1) Miss Rathbone says: "There is not really any fundamental connection between the lofty idealism of the pacifist position and the opportunism of an election policy, which bases its appeal to the Government quite frankly upon its dread of three-cornered contests, rather than upon the justice of the Suffragist claim." That is, of course, one aspect of the E.F.F. policy, but not the only one. The constructive side of the policy—the side which has inspired all those who have believed in it and worked for it—is the strengthening of the Labour Party in Parliament, because the Labour Party has put Women's Suffrage in its official programme, and because its members (particularly the I.L.P. members) have shown themselves ready to make sacrifices, if need be, for the sake of their Suffrage principles. It was only on this basis that I, for one, could ever have supported the E.F.F. policy; and it was only on this basis that the Labour Party would ever have accepted our support. In conduct the E.F.F. policy, in accordance with Miss Rathbone's view of it, would be to develop the "opportunist" side, and leave out the "idealism."

(2) I do not know why Miss Rathbone assumes that I am a "convert to the doctrine of the local autonomy of Societies." I am not, so far as election policy is concerned. Whatever policy is adopted, whether I agree with it or not, I still think it essential, if the Union is to remain a political force at all, that the Societies should act unitedly in support of that policy.

(3) Miss Rathbone speaks of "the group which Miss Marshall leads." There is not, and never has been, any such group.

In this connection I should like to refer to a statement made in a former letter of Miss Rathbone's ("C.C.," May 28th), and repeated in several newspapers, that the group which desired the N.U. to take action on the Resolutions passed at the Annual Council, were trying to "capture" the Union, in the interests of their particular views. If we had wanted to capture the Union, there were many things we might have done. We might, for instance, have resigned from the Executive last autumn, and stumped the country in the interval before the Annual Council in support of the Resolutions in question. We did nothing of the kind. The very idea of "capturing" the Union would have been utterly repugnant to any of us—as I hope it would be to any member of our democratic organisation. Our position has been throughout that the Union shall face the vital questions raised by the war, on their spiritual as well as their material side, and should make up its own mind clearly what policy it wanted to pursue in relation to them. If the majority had been whole-heartedly in favour of action on the lines of the "Asquith" Resolution, then, in our opinion, it would have been best for Women's Suffrage for the Union to adopt that policy. But the desirability of adopting that policy depended entirely on the strength of conviction behind it. Failing whole-hearted support, it had better not be adopted at all, as was stated very clearly by Miss Courtney in her election address, and by Dr. Williams at the Annual Council. It was because the decisions of the Annual Council did not, as we believed, represent any real strength of conviction, that Miss Courtney and I resigned our respective offices on the Executive Committee.

Subsequent events have proved that we gauged the feeling of the Union rightly; and that the non-resigning members of the Executive were also right in their yet more restrictive interpretation of the Council's intentions. What we all desired was the considered and responsible decision of the Union as a whole. This has now been given.

CATHERINE MARSHALL.

MATERIAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

MADAM,—The speech to which Mr. Cholmeley refers was delivered to a definitely Christian gathering and argued on definitely Christian grounds. I tried to discover whether Our Lord Himself ever used or allowed the use of any kind of force (physical or moral) to coerce other people. I came to the conclusion that any force that He used was directed to the conversion of the will of the offender, and was never vindictive, punitive, or deterrent, and I concluded that Christians also were justified in using force if it was directed to the conversion of the will, and I added "*Physical* force is, for this purpose, *almost always* completely futile."

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

MADAM,—A correspondent in your issue of June 25th, asks by what method and by the use of what weapon, the American colonists freed themselves from the yoke of England. An answer to this question is invited which will be in accordance with pacifist principles. Everyone knows that the American colonists used the method and the weapons of war; but the fact that the separation of England and her American colonies may actually be proved to have been beneficial to both parties does not justify the method employed. Not merely the same, but better results might conceivably have more speedily followed a peaceful separation. While dealing with this point, may I refer to the American Civil War, which is often quoted as a beneficial war, a fight for justice. In the first place its benefits have been exaggerated. It ended slavery, but did not settle the race question; in fact, the "settlement" of slavery by armed force embittered the Southerners and made the race problem more acute than ever.

JESSIE BRODIE.

THE PARADOX OF WAR.

MADAM,—Your correspondent, Helen M. Ransome, complains that "L. R. Taylor does not check her Biblical quotations," and says that "Christ did not take a whip of cords and drive people from out of the Temple." She quotes St. John ii., 15, R.V., and says that "this is one of various texts often misquoted," but surely the fact is rather that the text is ambiguous, and open to more than one interpretation. The

revisers translated literally, and probably meant to leave it ambiguous, and different scholars have explained it differently. Bishop Westcott, who was himself one of the Revisers, in commenting on the verse in his annotated edition of the Gospel, says: "Apparently the sellers as well as the animals, though the next clause must be translated 'both the sheep and the oxen.'" When scholars disagree, surely the ordinary reader may be permitted choice of interpretation.

B. ALDER.

MADAM,—Miss Ransome accuses me of misquoting the Bible, and I am not at all surprised, as I never intended to quote at all. The sentence, as I wrote it, ran as follows: "Miss Brodie is condemned by her own example, for once He took a whip of cords, and drove people out of the Temple." I put no stop after "for once," and I put no quotation marks over the next sentence, for the plain and simple reason that I knew that no such words existed anywhere. As soon as I saw my letter in THE COMMON CAUSE I knew that someone would accuse me of misquoting. I merely described an incident in my own words, and I consider that the description is correct. He did take a whip of cords, and He did drive people out of the Temple. I do not think that the argument is affected at all by the question as to whether He used the whip for people or for animals; the fact remains that both people and animals were forcibly ejected, which proves my point, that it is right and necessary to use physical force to prevent people doing evil in certain cases and at certain times.

L. R. TAYLOR.

[*Whether Miss Taylor "proves her point" or not our readers will decide for themselves. This correspondence must now cease.*—ED., "C.C."]

Reviews.

TOWARDS PERMANENT PEACE. (British Committee of the International Hague Congress, Room 37, 28, Broadway, S.W. 2d.)

This is a complete record of the Women's International Congress held at the Hague, April 28th to May 10th, 1915. A history of the origin and development of the movement is appended, and articles are contributed on women's position with regard to war and peace. M. Romain Rolland writes on "L'Antigone Eternelle," exhorting women, "Soyez la paix vivante au milieu de la guerre—l'Antigone éternelle qui se refuse à la haine." Miss Kathleen Courtney contributes interesting Notes on the Congress. An amusing, or, shall we say pathetic, article, describing the attitude of the press to the Congress is contributed by Miss Evelyn Sharp. With certain reservations, she divides these comments into "funny" and "serious." Only one of these, however, is serious, and that is meant to be funny! It occurs in *The Globe*, and is headed "Sisterly Love." The following words occur in it, "*They believe that all peoples are still sisters and brothers.*" "God help the women," writes Miss Sharp, "They do believe it." The belief is, indeed, the key-note to this record of the Congress, and the very possibility of such a sneer is, as the writer says, "inexpressibly sad." The illustrations are excellent, and the whole number is full of vivid interest to those who care about the movement it describes. We note the appropriate motto quoted from George Meredith: "Keep the young generation in hail, and bequeath them no troubled liver."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN. (Evans Bros., Sardinia House, Kingsway. 1s.)

In an article on "Superfluities," it is pointed out that though the greater part of the war burden falls, rightly enough, on the limited number known as the "investing classes," war conditions have called into being a new class of small investors. The industrial population is better off than usual. And though the women of this class, who have the spending of the family money, are welcoming the relief from enforced carefulness, and inclined to be a little lavish, they would be quite willing to save, if it were plainly put before them that saving is for the public benefit. As yet they do not realise, as the French and Germans have done, the immense force exerted by even a small concerted effort. In "War Service for Women," Mrs. Rackham comments on one great difficulty in carrying out the scheme; "the reluctance of employers to substitute the untried labour of women for the work of the men to which they are grown accustomed." "It it very important that the Government should here give a strong lead to the country, and refrain from engaging men of military age to do work which could be done by women. The higher branches of the Civil Service especially show a great reluctance to admit women of academic training, who could quite well during the war replace men of similar qualifications." Mr. James Haslam shows that war requirements are sweeping us yet more rapidly towards the ascendancy of female labour, which has been the tendency in industry for the last fifty years. Skill in men's occupations has steadily decreased, years of hand-training are not as necessary as they used to be. The immediate future is full of possibilities for women workers. There is a great deal of interesting information in Mr. Haslam's article about the curiously chaotic condition of the women's labour market, partly due to the indecision of the men's unions. Some of these are quite alive to the necessity of demanding the standard of equal pay for equal work. Some societies admit women members, but the greater number refuse to do so. The result is likely to be that the displacement of men by women (temporary or permanent) will be accompanied by a general cutting down of wages, which might have been prevented if measures had been taken in time. Other articles are "The Country Side in War Time," and a Russian war story by Count Alexander Tolstoi; and there is a very curious chapter in the history of the influence of literature on morals in "Feminism and Greek Literature."

STOCKTAKING SALE

Commences Monday, July 5, and continues for 12 days only

Smart Tea Frock (*as sketch*), in rich shot chiffon taffeta, also in evening colours and black, with new sleeve of rich gold or oxidised lace, and gold lace collar and vest.
Sale Price - - 49/6

1,000 Pure Cashmere Knitted Coats in various styles and colours, no white, of which the sketch is a typical example.
Original Prices - 35/6 to 50/-
Sale Price - - 10/6

Semi-Evening Blouse in chiffon taffeta in light dainty colourings, with satin ribbon going round and finished with bow on a coatee pleated back. In pink, sky, hyacinth, peach, yellow, old rose, and cerise.
Price - - - 18/9

Shirt (*as sketch*), in striped cotton crepon, heavyweight, for useful wear. Narrow stripes on white, in green, navy, pink, sky, tan, blue, black, heliotrope, ecru and grey.
Sale Price - - - - 5/-

Sale Catalogue post free.

N.B.—These garments cannot be sent upon approval.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY
Wigmore St. and Welbeck St., London, W.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,

Chief Office: **254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.**

Exhibiter at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. Established 50 Years.

We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS, :: :: AND GLOVES. :: ::

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. ::

Special attention is given to Mourning orders.

Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,

9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. **FOR MEN AND WOMEN.**

No Entrance Fee during the War. Subscription: One Guinea per annum from date of Entrance (Ireland, Scotland and Foreign Members, 10/6).

Meeting:—Wednesday, July 7th, 8 p.m., "Parents and Pedagogues," Mr. R. F. CHOLMELEY. Chair: Miss MILDRED RANSON.

VALUABLE FEMINIST LIBRARY Free to Members. Non-members, 5/6 per annum.

Catering now re-organised on NEW lines. Luncheons & Dinners from 1/-.

All Particulars—Secretary. Tel.: MAYFAIR 3932.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

182, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.

Dainty Table-d'hôte Luncheons 1/-, or à la carte; Tea 6d.

Plain Household and High-class Cookery Lessons (Meatless) given daily by arrangement. Homemade Cakes, Jams, Marmalades, etc.

Principal: MISS DEACON.

The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

EVERY FRIDAY. **ONE PENNY.**

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.

A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application

You should find THE CHALLENGE *on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 9d. to* THE MANAGER, THE CHALLENGE, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Typewriting and Shorthand.

(Miss Mildred Ransom.)

Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries. Careful attention given to each pupil.

Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.

Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.

195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.

Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Price 1d. Tel. Address: "Homosum, Vic, London."

Telephone: Victoria 7544. Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Physical Force and Moral Force.

The resolutions passed at the February Council on the relations between Moral Force and Physical Force are sometimes quoted as if they implied some reprobation or repudiation of the use and value of physical force. Whereas, if we examine the matter carefully, shall we not all confess that as long as we are in the flesh, and composed therefore of the dual nature of soul and body, every individual possesses and every nation possesses, and necessarily constantly uses, both moral and physical force, and consequently everyone is a trustee for the right use of each? Every government, for instance, whether municipal or national, must have the use and control of physical force. If it is a representative government it is answerable to its electors for using its physical force in obedience to the principles laid down by morality, and the degree to which this is accomplished depends upon the kind of moral enlightenment to which the electorate has attained. This suggests one of the strongest arguments for Women's Suffrage, for the great majority of mankind are ready to admit that to women, taken in the mass, the things of the spirit are a more living reality than they are to men taken in the mass. Hence we see in every country which has enfranchised its women that one of the first tasks which the new electorate imposes upon its representative Chamber is the reform of the laws bearing on morals, such as the white slave trade, intemperance, the position of the child born out of wedlock, the unmarried mother, the unmarried father, the care and protection of children of both sexes, and so on. Evils which even good men have acquiesced in because they thought it was useless to strive against them, are attacked with a new courage by men and women together, when the electorate is reinforced by women. But these evils have to be attacked by the combined forces of the spirit and the flesh. When we say that we desire to exalt moral force above physical force, we do not argue that physical force is useless, or in any way to be deprecated; but we say that it is the servant not the master; it must be under the orders and the control of the moral sense of the community, and that "the community" is stronger morally when it includes women than when for political purposes it leaves them out.

I have heard people argue as if they believed that every State which had an army or a navy was a militarist State. But this is an entire misconception. A militarist State is one in which the whole policy of the country is under the control of its military rulers. Such a State is Prussia at the present moment, and the German Empire. The whole control and direction of the greatest military machine in the world is vested in one man—the German Emperor. He is the War Lord, and over him there is no restraint or control. His will is law, and he lets everyone know it. But England is not a militarist State, because the civil authority is supreme over the military and naval authority. If anyone doubts this, let him contrast the way in which the Government in England carefully watches, tries to guide, but is in reality guided by public opinion and the votes which are behind it, with the German Emperor's constant reiteration that he is the War Lord, and that his own will is the only one he recognises. "One shall be master, and that is I." "Everyone who is against me I will smash." "Regarding myself as an instrument of the Lord, I go my way . . . and in so doing I am indifferent to the views and opinions of the day," are a few of his sayings. How different is the position in England. Here there is no War Lord. The army and navy are controlled by Parliament elected by a suffrage, not as wide as we wish it to be, but representative at

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

any rate of one half of the nation. One of the main principles of the revolution of 1689, was that no king could keep a standing army in time of peace without the consent of Parliament, and this consent was made effectual as far as legislation could do it by passing a Mutiny Act year by year for twelve months only, so as to prevent the Crown from exercising military discipline without the consent of Parliament. By this means, and also by the whole temper and genius of the constitution, the civil authority is supreme over the military authorities, while the civil authority is controlled by the electorate.

In the sweeping denunciations one sometimes hears of physical force as if it were an evil in itself, one wonders if even extreme pacifists believe that Cavour and Garibaldi could have freed Italy without the use of physical force. "War is a fact," wrote Mazzini, "and will be for some time to come, and though dreadful in itself, is often the only way of helping Right against Brute force."

In ordinary domestic life, how would pacifists act in their own peaceful and carefully guarded homes (protected, be it remembered by the police from outside attack), if within its walls one of their family ran amok and began smashing the drawing-room furniture, or savagely beating one of the children? Surely they would restrain the delinquent by physical force, since by the nature of the outbreak appeals to moral force would be useless. If this is admitted, let us abjure unguarded and unmeasured denunciations of physical force, and recognise it as one of the powers with which we are entrusted, and for the right use of which every man and woman must be held responsible. The things of the spirit are higher than the things of the flesh. As the general tone of morality improves (and I am optimist enough to believe profoundly even through this dark time that it is improving), the war between flesh and spirit diminishes and a harmonious relation is gradually being established between them. St. Francis, I think, had some love and pity for Brother Body, and Rabbi Ben Ezra reminds us that the war between body and spirit is an evil which we should try to end: —

> Let us not always say
> "Spite of this flesh today
> I strove, made head, gained ground upon the whole!"
> As the bird wings and sings
> Let us cry "All good things
> Are ours, nor soul helps flesh more, now, than flesh helps soul!"

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

Women and Jury Service.—II.

In advocating that British women should perform the duties of jury service, I am not suggesting an entirely new experiment. It is a duty which is being very well performed at the present day by the women of Norway, while in America, in the States of Wyoming, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, and Illinois, women have for many years past served upon juries with great benefit to themselves and the community, and much evidence might be submitted showing their efficiency, the dignified manner in which they discharge their duties, and the good results of their influence in the courts.

There is a good deal of evidence, too, to show that jury service was performed by Englishwomen in feudal days. In Norman times sex in itself did not disqualify a woman from anything. There was no excusing her a duty, and *consequently* no denying her a privilege. Statute 12, Edward II., says, "excuse from service of the King lyeth not when the party is a woman." If reference is made to the White Book of the City of London, we there find not only that women held offices now usually confined to men, but also that they were liable for the duties entailed by them. To quote from the White Book: "And the freeman, when she is a woman, shall have no excuse from the duties of watch and ward."

Sex-limitations did not then enter into a woman's life, except through the relationship to a man. According to the English Constitution, except when she was Couvert de Baron, a woman could hold all nominal privileges. When there was only one daughter to inherit, she inherited all estates held by military or any other service, every title, honour, privilege, and duty of the family "exactly the same as if she had been a man." She had the immemorial right of exercising by proxy or by deputy, in common with aged or invalid men, any function too onerous for her. But she held the offices nevertheless, with all the honours, revenues, and responsibilities attached to them, and also with privilege and liberty of deputation. A woman who was a landed proprietor or heiress in feudal times was liable to a challenge in a dispute to put the matter in issue to "wager of battle"; she then appeared in the lists by her champion.

There is hardly any public office in this country, not dependent upon a university education, that has not at some period been held by women. They have been High Chamberlains, Sheriffs, High Stewards, Lords Marshal, and even Royal Champions (this last, of course, being executed by proxy). They have been appointed Justices of the Peace, Clerks of the Crown, Governors of Houses of Correction, Burgesses and High Constables, &c. When women were free-holding tenants of the manor, they were summoned with others to appear as pares or jurors, and unless they could send valid excuse they were liable to be fined.

In relation to women's attendance at Manorial Courts, where they were among the jury to decide on local cases, it is evident that they were not only allowed, but summoned to attend, and failing a proxy or just excuse were fined. (See Blackstone's "Commentaries," vol. I., p. 178, and Reeve's "History of English Law," vol. I., p. 47.) In 1636, in the Court Rolls of Rowington, Warwickshire, Joan Shackspere, with certain male absentees, was fined the sum of 4d. for failing to serve as juror. This is direct evidence of mixed juries existing in those days.

In the "Liber Albus" of London, compiled 1419, translated by J. Riley, Book III., page 39, it is written:—

> "The case of a wife trading alone—and where a woman, Couverte de Baron, follows any craft within the city by herself apart, with which the husband in no way interferes, such woman shall be bound as a single woman as to all that concerns her craft. And if the husband and wife are impleaded in such a case, the wife shall plead as a single woman in a Court of Record, and shall have her law, and other advantages, by way of plea, just as a single woman."

Women had their duties and penalties as well as their privileges, and could be imprisoned for debt, &c. One of these privileges was choice of jury, whether of men *or women*. There are also many instances in the old records of women acting in women's cases as compurgators or jurors.

It may here be objected that a compurgator, which means literally in old English "hoth" or oath helper, is not what we understand nowadays by a juror. A compurgator was really a witness who supported the oath of one side or the other. It was open to either side to call as many compurgators as possible. Subsequently, there came witnesses who though unable to swear to personal knowledge of the litigants deposed that they were able to swear to having seen or heard the cause of action, &c., from this gradually came evidence as we now understand it. Therefore, though the procedure in those days was widely divergent from what it now is, it was the instrument from which lawyers in England developed our present legal system.

To return to women on juries, a case of supposed witchcraft, for instance, "In the parish of Edlyngeham, on February 1st, 1435, in the case of Margareta Lyndsey contra Johannes de Longcaster, six women are named as jurors, Agneta Wright, Alicia Faghar, Christiana Ansom, Emmota Lester, Alicia Newton, Joanna Somerson." Again, in the Court of Durham, on October 3rd, 1443, in the case of Beatrix Athynson contra Margareta Donyle, women jurors are mentioned. Many other cases of women on juries could be quoted, but space does not admit of further references, and the instances cited are quite sufficient to show that there is precedent for it in past history.

With the extinction of the Feudal System and the translation of service payments into money-payments, women lost the definite place assigned to them. The sixteenth century Reformation, and the seventeenth century Revival, both mark epochs in their gradual enthralment.

With the suppression of the monasteries, both Abbots and Abbesses, who had immense power, were extinguished, but while the position of the abbess has no modern equivalent, the abbot's privileges survive in the Bishop.

The putting down of social and religious guilds further assisted in the curtailment of women's privileges; the encroachments naturally taking place first in regard to married women. It is a curious and interesting fact that every great era in the evolution of so-called popular liberty has been marked by a contemporary restriction of feminine freedom.

Among the privileges which women have lost is the right to trial by a jury of one's "peers," which was one of the concessions in Magna Charta, wrested in 1215 from King John, and secured to Englishmen for all time by a further Act in 1341. This right to be tried by his peers, or equals, gives every man some security that he will be dealt with impartially, without class bias; while, in certain cases, he knows that being judged by men only there will be a sex bias in his favour. It cannot be asserted that any woman brought before a tribunal of men is judged "by her peers," and it would greatly promote the cause of justice if some of the jurors were of her own sex, with personal

knowledge of the disposition, feelings, sufferings, and temptations of a woman.

Experience in countries where women possess the right of sitting on juries, all goes to show that they perform their duties well. I will take, as an instance, the State of Wyoming, because that is where there has been the longest record of women in this capacity. Judge Kingman says :—

"In the State of Wyoming women have had the right of electing and being elected to office since 1896. During the whole of this period they have exercised the functions of jurors and arbitrators; they have taken part in large numbers in all our elections, and none can refuse to recognise that their influence throughout has been a good one. . . . Our Courts of Justice have been conducted in a more peaceable and orderly manner, and through them various kinds of crime that until then had remained unpunished, have been discovered.

"Women are frequently not to be had as jurors on account of their household duties, much to the regret of the judges, but when they undertake any function they always carry it out with the utmost conscientiousness. They follow the course of a trial with greater attention than men; they are less influenced by business connections, or extraneous considerations, and they possess more delicate scruples with regard to their responsibility."

Chief Justice Horox also writes :—

"After the Grand Jury had been in session two days, the dance house keepers, gamblers, and bad characters fled out of the territory in dismay to escape the indictment of the women jurors. I have never in twenty-five years' experience in the Courts of this country seen a more faithful and resolute Grand Jury than these."

In Norway, by a law of August 3rd, 1897, women sit along with men on ordinary civil cases. Their duty is the same as that of men, viz., to listen to the procedure and afterwards to attest to the regularity of the proceedings. They take no part, however, in such civil cases as, for instance, Admiralty cases, where special knowledge is required. In such cases experts form part of the court. The ordinary jury consists of ten members, the panel being formed according to the law of May 22nd, 1902, from a certain number of men and women. It has happened on occasion that women have been elected as foremen of the jury.

In criminal cases the power of deciding in cases where the maximum punishment does not exceed three years imprisonment is vested in a judge learned in the law, in conjunction with two men or one man and one woman (Law of May 22nd, 1902).

It may be objected that what is suitable for different races like the Norwegians and Finns, or in democratic countries like America and Australia, would not be suitable for us, but taken upon broad lines, *humanity* is the same all the world over, and it is only when we get men and women working together in harmony that we get what is highest and best in each. There is very little hope of real reform unless men and women know one another's aims and views in detail, and then accept in some degree the same standard, the same ideal for the community.

Dorothy Boswell Tucker.

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Attention is called by a writer in *The Manchester Guardian* to the very large numbers of young unmarried men who are at present retained at their desks by the Civil Service. A few have been released for military duty, but not many are suffered to go; for while the work is at pressure, even now, in some Government Departments, there is not much prospect of increasing the staff. The number of candidates for posts has fallen away; possibly the standard has fallen likewise. At any rate, the usual examination for second division clerks will not be held this autumn, nor that for officers of Customs and Excise. And yet, as time goes on, more and more clerical assistance will be needed, and experience has conclusively shown (as the writer points out) that office work is most satisfactorily done by girls and women who have received the average secondary education. Many middle-class families, hard hit by the war, are looking to their women to earn the daily bread. Here we have the demand, and, also, the supply ready made! There are plenty of women and girls quite competent to fill posts which the work of the Civil Service provides. Let sex no longer be a bar to civilians' service for the State. Here are the writer's suggestions, three in number :—

1. Without delay all unmarried men under the age of 35 in the Civil Service should be given full freedom to enlist.

2. New posts and vacancies as they arrive should be given to women *permanently*. The usual second division examination should be held for women only.

3. The ideal to be aimed at should be, that in future after the war, the routine clerical work of the whole Civil Service should be done by women. The workers, who will be needed badly later on, should be getting their training now, in advance of the need.

Here is a piece of national economy which should be urged upon the organisers of the Civil Service.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Royaumont.

We have had a very small mail from our Hospitals abroad this week. Royaumont continues to be a source of usefulness and its reputation for good nursing is rapidly increasing among the French soldiers in the neighbourhood. There have been various changes on the staff lately. We heard from Miss Collum last week that : —

"Two new nurses, three orderlies, and two assistant cooks have arrived from home; and Miss Tod, who, in spite of her lack of French, her advancing years, and the hardships of our rough-and-ready life, has pluckily occupied the post of matron for six months, has left us. Dr. Savill is returning from leave this week. Dr. Proctor is still *hors de combat* with measles; so what with the work and the shorthandedness of the staff, we feel most acutely the loss of Dr. Ross and Dr. Heyworth. The latter, we know, cannot return to us, but we know that there is still a possibility of persuading Dr. Ross's Scottish patients that her French ones have an even greater need of her, and that the staff out here feels maimed without her. Still, though the staff is distinctly pressed just now, it likes it. It likes to feel that Royaumont is known as a hospital where a man gets his full 100 per cent of chances."

"On Sunday week," Miss Collum continues, "we had an informal opening of the Laboratory, on the occasion of a complimentary visit paid to the hospital by General Michel, former Military Governor of Paris, Mme. la Générale Michel, and Professor Pinard. They were particularly interested in a hospital run by women, as Mme. la Générale Michel and Professor Pinard are pioneers in the movement to conserve the child life of France, and realise that that work must begin, not with the child, but with the mother."

Troyes (Girton and Newnham Unit).

We have had most encouraging letters from Mrs. Harley this week, all of which tend to show how well our Hospital has been received by the French authorities. It is interesting to note that the Scottish Women's Hospitals should be amongst the first to introduce nursing of wounded under canvas. On June 20th Mrs. Harley wrote as follows :—

"Our Tent Hospital is causing a great deal of interest here, as it is practically the first experiment in nursing French soldiers under canvas, though, of course, our Tommies have been in tent hospitals all last winter.

"To-day we have had our first lot of visitors round the tents, and they have simply been delighted—our field kitchen of red bricks was specially admired, and the "Salle d' Opération" in the orangery is also looked upon as marvellous. One of our visitors, the Curé of St. Savine, said it was the most perfect hospital he had seen in France. We are making it a great favour to see the place, and admit only by card, or we should be simply inundated. On the other hand, we give a card to anyone who takes the trouble to write and ask for one, or anyone who has done anything to help us while we have been organising.

"We have now just upon 50 patients. They are all so pleased here. They have nicknamed the chauffeurs who bring them in as 'The good angels who bring us to Paradise'! It is wonderful how soon they pick up in this fresh air and sunshine.

"I am very hopeful of the great good this Hospital is going to do for the French soldiers, and we are all so happy in our work. The doctors are splendid; in fact, I'm more than pleased with the whole unit."

Serbia.

There has been no mail from Serbia this week, but we take it that no news is good news. Twenty nurses and five orderlies have this week left for Serbia; they have been anxiously waiting for the transport. Some of them, we believe, have been sitting with their boxes all strapped and ready studying their Serbian grammars. One nurse writes a delightful post card from the port of embarkation, in which she tells us that they are sitting on the quayside feeling very important and behaving very well.

London and Welsh Units.

A cable from Serbia has been received at the Scottish headquarters, saying that the destination of the London and Welsh Units has been fixed for Ujitza.

More Help Needed.

May we again appeal for pyjamas? We have a very small supply of those in stock at Headquarters. Will our good readers kindly help to provide them? We do not wish to see our brave allies clothed from head to foot in socks, of which we have a superfluity! Therefore, to avoid this great calamity send us pyjamas of all colours and all sizes.

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our Units. Subscriptions are very gratefully received either by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, the Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Contributions for the London Units should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street.

Gifts in kind, as follows, will be gratefully received by Dr. Elsie Inglis, at 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, and by Miss Hunter, equipment secretary, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the donors :—

Bed jackets, dressing gowns, bedroom slippers, pyjamas (flannel and cotton), day shirts (flannel and cotton), blankets (old and new), draw sheets, feather pillows, sheets, towels of all sorts, pillow cases, helpless case shirts, pants, vests, hot-water bottles (rubber), hot-water bottle covers.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward as per list of June 25th	37,605	5	5
"Paisley W.S.S. and Friends," per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas., to name a 3rd Bed in Serbia for 6 months (Further donation)	25	0	0
Rev. George and Mrs. Lamb (France and Serbia)	2	0	0
Mrs. Risk	5	0	0
Proceeds of an Entertainment in Stafford, per Miss Ida L. King, to name a "Stafford" Bed in Serbia	51	5	0
Part Proceeds of Flag Day at Freuchie, Fife, per Serbia Flag Day Organising Committee, per J. Allison, Jun., C.A., Hon. Sec.—Serbia—£25 to name a bed "The Freuchie Fife Bed" at Hospital at Kragujevatz, and £1 10s. for Air Pillow and Cushion at Kragujevatz	26	10	0
Mrs. J. S. Stewart, per Mrs. Thomas, Sec. Harrogate W.S.S. (Further donation) ...	1	1	0
Miss M. Laing (France and Serbia)	1	0	0
Half Proceeds of collection at Masonic Service held by Lodge St. John Tulliallan 598, per Alex. Swinton, Esq., Treas. (Serbia)	6	5	0
Miss Brown, per Miss Jean Kemp, for Dr. Hutchison's Serbian Unit	10	0	0
Airdrie and New Monkland Branch British Red Cross Society from further proceeds of Sale organised by Mrs. Orr, per James Knox, Esq., Hon. Treas. (Further donation)	2	2	6
The British Red Cross Society —Argyllshire Branch—Lorn Division, per Sheriff Wallace, Hon. Sec. & Treas., for an "Oban & Lorn" Bed—Kragujevatz	25	0	0
"Old Girls' Club," Girls' High School, Wigan, per Miss Ethel Sawer (Serbia) ...	3	12	6
James Wood, Esq., per J. Davidson, Esq. (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
"Anon"—for Field Hospital, per Dr. Agnes Sewill	100	0	0
Collected by Miss Simson in Eton Terrace (France) (additional)	4	5	0
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Millar ...	1	0	0
Mr. J. M. Brough, California, U.S.A., per Mr. & Mrs. Millar	1	0	0
Miss Kate Giffen (Serbia) ...		5	0
Messrs. Turnbull & Wilson ...	25	0	0
Miss S. C. Brebner		5	0
Miss Wood (France & Serbia)		10	0
Miss Brodie (Serbia)	2	2	0
Collected in County of Kincardineshire, with exception of Laurencekirk, per Sir Thomas Burnett	625	1	6
Mrs. Haig		10	0
"Anon," per Miss A. G. Simson, for "Eton Terrace" Bed (Serbia)	50	0	0
Dr. G. Middleton, LL.D. (Serbia)	5	5	0
Mrs. T. W. Paton, per Dr. McIlroy	5	0	0
Dr. James McKenzie, LL.D., and Mrs. McKenzie (France & Serbia)	5	0	0
Per Miss Annie Hope, to complete second "Hope" Bed for year	25	0	0
"June and November" ...	2	0	0
Miss Thomson, per Miss F. M. Beveridge (Serbia)		5	0
Messrs. Baird & Tatlock, Ltd.	1	1	0
D. B. R., Glasgow (France and Serbia)		5	0
The Misses Guthrie-Smith (Serbia)	20	0	0
1st instalment from the Serbian Flag Day Committee, Scotland, per J. J. D. Hourston, Esq., C.A., Hon Treas.	5,750	0	0
Torquay W.S.S., per The Hon. Lady Acland, to name "The Torquay Bed"—Additional £1 for "Torquay Bed" ...	26	10	4
Miss Marjory B. MacLennan (Serbia)		2	6
The Stationery Association ...		10	6
Per Mrs. Berney, Hon. Treas., Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation:— Mrs. Snow (Serbia) (10s.), North Berks W.S.S. for a "North Berks W.S.S. Bed" (Serbia) (£26 5s. 6d.), From "Friends." per Miss Mason, for the "Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation Bed" (Serbia) (£1)	27	15	6
"Anon." (France & Serbia) ...		5	0
Miss Magdalene de Maistie ...	1	0	0
Miss J. G. H. (Royaumont) ...		5	0
"E. M."	2	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Martin (Serbia)	1	1	6
"K.A.B."	4	0	0
"Anon" (France & Serbia) ...		10	0
Mrs. Barlow	2	2	0
Miss Mary Merry		10	0
Mrs. F. M. McMullen		5	0
Jas. J. Blackwood, Esq. ...	2	0	0
The Children's Guild and Sunday School, per Mrs. Brown, Superintendent ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Graham	2	0	0
Amount collected at Bowling Match of the Anstruther and District Bowling Club, promoted by Mr. H. H. Soutar, per J. B. Leslie, Esq., Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	3	5	0
Miss J. G. Mitchell (Serbia) ...		10	0
Miss Gordon—Further subscription, for Serbia	20	0	0
"Anon"		10	0
Mrs. Martin		10	0
Mrs. E. T. Wainwright (France & Serbia)	1	0	0
Proceeds of collection in Century Insurance Company's Offices, per J. McDonald, Esq.	3	3	0
Miss I. Jackson (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Maidstone W.S.S., per Miss E. E. Hobbs (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss C. V. Reid (France) ...	10	0	0
Staff of Webster's Seminary, per Wm. Grant, Esq., Rector (Serbia)	2	2	0
Mrs. Bolt, per Miss Lucy Lyal (Serbia)	1	1	0
Miss Katherine Wylie (France & Serbia)	1	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith (For socks, Kragujevatz) ...	1	0	0
Miss A. L. Neill (Serbian 2nd Unit)		10	0
Miss MacGregor (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Dolgarno, 2nd instalment, Troyes:—£25 from A. H. for a bed to be named "A. Harvey, Balhelvie" Bed, Miss Mair (£1), Mrs. Marshall (£1), "Anon" (10s.), Miss Wilson (£1), Miss N. Wilson (£1), Mrs. Wedd (£1), Miss Alexander (10s. 6d.), A.H. (£25), Mrs. Harry Luker (£2), Miss Mary Craighead (£1), Mrs. Sutherland (£1), Miss Lippe (5s.), £35 5s. 6d. —less expenses	34	11	10
Share of Proceeds from a Free-will Offering Sale held by the Largs, Cumbrae, and Wemyss Day Agricultural Society, per Neil Mitchell, Esq., Sec., for "Largs Farmers' Bed"—France (£50), for "Largs Farmers' Bed"—Serbia (£50)	100	0	0
Central Counties Federation N.U.W.S.S., per Dr. Olive Elgood Turner, Hon. Treas.: Rugby (3rd donation) (£3), Nuneaton (9s.), (Further donation)	3	9	0
Further donation to the "Roxburghe Hotel & Charlotte Square" Bed, per Miss Hawley & Miss McDonald:— Miss Martha B. Greenwood (£5), Mrs. Napier (10s.), Mrs. Gilpin (5s.), Mrs. Sinclair (£1 1s.), James Ivory, Esq (£1), Mrs. Hill (£1), Mrs. Whyte (£1), Miss Hawley (£1 10s.)	11	6	0
Half Collection in the Parish of Sandwick, Orkney, per Mrs. E. R. Haggie (Serbia)	14	13	11
Mrs. M. M. Hermon (Further donation) (Serbia)	10	0	0
Miss Carslaw	1	1	0
Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Manchester Branch (Weekly contribution)	1	0	0
Further contribution to the "Matheson" Bed, Serbia, per Miss Sinabel Matheson:—Mrs. Wm. Matheson (10s.), Miss M. B. Lovsey (£1 1s.), Mr. and Mrs. Wm Matheson (£1 16s.)	1	16	0
Glasgow W.S.S., per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas., Further donation:—Miss L. Coats (Further donation) (£100), Mrs. Warren (proceeds of private concert to name "Lymehurst" Bed) (£50), Lady Artists' Club, 2nd donation, for "Lady Artists' Bed" (£25), The Redding Muir Institute, Polmont (£13 13s.), Miss K. P. Fraser (£5), "A Windfall" (£5), J. A. Ferguson, Esq. (£5), Miss M. O. Lindsay (£5), Miss Wylie (£2), Mrs. Gemmill (£1), Miss Cameron (Serbia) (£1), Miss Christina Kay (Serbia) (£1), Mrs. Ferguson (Serbia) (10s.), Wm. Twaddle, Esq. (10s.), Miss Agnes Birrell (10s.), Miss Lambert (4s.), Belated Subscription to "Hillhead Bed," (3s.), Miss Geddes (3s.)	215	13	0
Miss Margaret M. Ferguson ...		10	6
"Anon" (Serbia)		10	0
Mrs. Whyte (France and Serbia)		10	0
Total to date ...	£44,924	5	6

Dickins & Jones

GREAT TWO WEEKS SALE

Commences MONDAY, JULY 5th, and terminates SATURDAY, JULY 17th

The reductions in all Departments are most drastic to ensure a clearance in the limited time of two weeks.

C.C. 96. **Chic New Sailor Hat** of Navy Satin or Taffetas, underlined fine Straw to match. Entire Trimming is a handsome hand-worked Rose and Foliage. Supplied in White, Purple, Putty, and Black, worked with pretty contrasting Colours.
Usual Price, 45/9
Reduced to 29/6

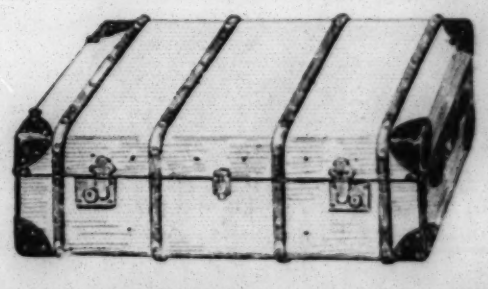
A Few Lingerie Frocks, with the Narrower Skirt, nicely embroidered; also a limited number of **Coloured Washing Frocks.** Usual Prices, 42/- to 4½ Gns.
Will be cleared at
7/6 to 21/-

C.C. 41. **Tennis Frock** of Striped Towelling. *White only.*
Sale Price 20/-

C.C. 43. **"Brenda."** Useful Blouse of Ninon, Veiled over Ivory, or Ecru Lace, and Soft Satin Ribbon, Black or Navy Ninon colours to order. Made in our own workroom.
Sale Price 29/6

A Large Variety of Unmade Muslin Robes in White.
To Clear, from 15/6

C.C 40. **Washing Frock** of Striped Shirting Superior Quality. Colours—Black and White, Navy and White, Mauve and White, Pink and White.
Sale Price 26/9



C.C. 13. **Cabin Trunk,** of Best Compressed "Flaxite" Fibre, covered Brown Waterproof Canvas, eight Solid Leather Corners, Nickelled Steel Frame, Brass Double-action Lever Locks and Centre Clip, Leather Hinge, and Leather Welted, complete with deep Tray and Four Web Straps. In all sizes. **Sale Prices—**

28	30	32	34	36 in
45/-	49/6	55/-	59/6	63/-

Post Orders receive prompt and careful attention.
Illustrated Sale Catalogue post free.

Dickins & Jones LTD.
Regent St. London, W.

NATIONAL UNION FINANCE.

The question of funds to carry on all the work which we are doing, and which we can do, is no doubt one that will become more and more serious during the prolonged continuation of the war.

No one can question the usefulness and benefit to the community which have resulted from our special activities since the commencement of the war, and we know that there will be an even greater field for our work in the future in helping women to meet the call that will be made upon their strength and energies. For example, under one heading alone, viz., that of "Women's Interests," there is a vast scope for definite endeavours directed towards widening the opportunities of training, and towards opening up new professions and fields of labour and industry for women. Indeed, we should hardly feel justified in appealing for funds at the present time unless we could show that our money is being used for the definite purpose of increasing women's strength in the country and helping them to bear whatever share of the national burden is cast upon them.

A New Way of Helping our Funds.

As our readers are aware, the Government is making a great appeal to the nation to support the War Loan, and there are, no doubt, many who will desire to invest in it whatever savings they can spare. But Suffragists, for the most part, as we have often pointed out, are not among the wealthiest members of the community, and it is just their savings (often the result of systematic economy and self-sacrifice) which they have hitherto devoted to the cause of Women's Suffrage. The question, therefore, which will now present itself to them, will be how can they lend their savings to the Government and at the same time continue to assist the funds of the National Union. Miss Phillipa Fawcett has solved this question in a very practical way. She has written to inform us that she is about to invest £100 in the War Loan. But she will apply for this in the form of *Bonds to Bearer*, and proposes to hand such Bond over to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who will receive the interest from the investment.

We would suggest that Suffragists who are desirous of investing in the War Loan should follow Miss Fawcett's example, and thus assist the funds of the National Union at the same time as they are helping the Nation.

Helena Auerbach.

'P.R.' Foods

are every-day Foods. They take the place of white bread, starchy puddings, and white flour biscuits, of expensive meat and butter, of sloppy indigestible porridge, and so on. They are the foods which keep you fit all the time—you, and your husband, and the children. They are made along absolutely scientific lines in a factory which is probably unique throughout the world. They are the standard of pure food production. Their daily use not only makes meat superfluous, but is the direct route to fitness. 'P.R.' Foods, used regularly,

keep you fit

all the time. They prevent and remedy constipation, that fertile cause of ill-health and disease, and—a most important point—unlike coarse wholemeal bread they do this without irritating or injuring the digestive linings. You ought to know about these splendid every-day foods and try them. Send us **6d.** (P.O. or stamps) and we will post you a splendid box of samples, a budget of practical information, and a special free booklet, "The Way to Save the Children's Teeth." Or we can send you our Special Trial Parcel, comprising original packages of all the principal 'P.R.' Products, carriage paid (in U.K.) for **5s.** Write us to-day: it will be a valuable step forward for you and your household. Our address is—The Wallace 'P.R.' Foods Co., Ltd., 11, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, London, N. Remember, we wish to impose no system on you. But we believe you want food you can eat every day, knowing that it is bringing you nearer and nearer to real fitness—the fitness which survives even the vagaries of the English climate, the fitness which lasts

all the time

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Geraldine Cooke.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

National Union Workrooms.

The Executive Committee decided at their last meeting that the workroom should be closed as soon as possible as there are now many kinds of work for which capable women are wanted. Five of the seven women employed having obtained other work, the last workroom was closed on June 19th.

There are three sewing machines which have been lent to the workrooms on which there is no label, and as I can find no correspondence on the subject, I should be glad if the lenders would communicate with Miss Evans at the N.U.

N.U. Shop—50, Parliament Street.

Subscriptions for Common Cause selling have fallen off of late, and the weekly sellers have now been reduced to one woman, who is dependent on her 10s. a week. She is a very good seller and gets rid of two or three dozen papers every day, besides which she gets an occasional subscriber. If readers of The Common Cause who think the sale of the paper a good form of propaganda would send us subscriptions, we should not have to turn off our last seller. The smallest sums are thankfully accepted, and should be sent to Miss Griesbach, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

Once more, Miss Griesbach wishes to appeal for boots and shoes in good condition, sizes five and six, for two ladies who are struggling on pluckily trying to keep going. Their case was only made known through a friend, who sought advice as she could not think what they could do. Summer dresses and underclothes will also be acceptable.

Press Report.

The Daily Telegraph of June 21st devoted two columns to Women's Work in War Time, specifying the particular work done in many of our largest towns. A leader concentrated attention upon the article. "Each woman," it said, "is enabling a man of military age to take service for his King and country; that is her part in the war. The call to the great adventure has come to both sexes; the whole nation, irrespective of sex, is sharing the burden of these anxious times. The new female servants of the State are acting their part as patriots."

The Globe of June 26th devotes about half a column to the proceedings at Birmingham as communicated by the Press Secretary to the papers. It also gave the names of the new members of the Executive Committee with remarks about the work they have done in the past.

Everyman of June 25th has an article on the political status of women after the war, which foreshadows the granting of the vote to widows, who will represent a large voteless class that it will be a scandal, according to the writer, to leave unrepresented.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	6,211	18	11
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief, 20th donation)	1	0	0
Dr. M. O'Brien	2	0	0
Miss Avice Sankey		2	6
Miss Inez de Reyes (4th donation)	1	0	0
Received from the Scottish Women's Hospital	9	10	1
	£6,225	11	6

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914 ...	1,404	14	10
Received from June 19th to June 26th, 1915:—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss Jessie E. Muntz	2	2	0
Mrs. Fawcett	10	0	0
Mrs. Rhodes Freeman		10	0
Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone ...	1	0	0
Miss J. M. Morgan		2	6
Mrs. Howard Somers		5	0
Miss Elsie Hensman		10	0
Miss Ethel Hensman		5	0
Miss Avice Sankey		2	6
Affiliation Fees.			
Pontypool and District W.S.S.	1	0	3
Canterbury W.S.S.	15	0	
	£1,421	7	1

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Wimbledon.

A very successful garden meeting was held on June 12th in the grounds of Wharncliffe, Wimbledon Park, by kind invitation of Mrs. Comings, in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Funds. The chair was taken, as at the previous meeting at Wimbledon Park House, by Mr. T. Raffles Hughes, K.C., a most generous donor to the cause.

The Hon. Treasurer of the local Branch stated that the amount already sent in came to £106 17s. 6d., in addition to which the sum of £50 had been subscribed and presented to Dr. Beatrice McGregor for use at her discretion in the hospital at Kraguievatz to aid of which Dr. Elsie Inglis had telegraphed to her. Dr. B. McGregor left with her friend Miss Pares on June 8th. This sum was given in warm appreciation of her seven years' work as Hon. Medical Officer to the local "Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Society."

Miss Burke after referring to the other valuable help from Wimbledon of garments for Hospital use gave a most thrilling account of the work of the Units already sent out to France and Serbia, and spoke earnestly of the need of more units, and of the continued support they would all require. A further sum of £34 17s. has been contributed to the funds as the result of this meeting.

Harlow.

The Harlow and Sawbridgeworth Women's Suffrage Society met in the grounds of Mr. S. Young, J.P., on June 16th, by the kind invitation of Miss E. Young, Secretary. Miss Creak, of Cambridge, gave an interesting address upon the present work of the National Union which was very well received.

This branch of the Union keeps up its number of members well and its interest in the Cause. The ladies have worked well since the outbreak of war to carry out the desires of the Union, and although freely billeted with soldiers needing constant attention, they have been able to get a regular supply of sewing done in turn, for the Red Cross Hospital, the Refugees, and for the demands of each household. Many ladies have also been of service to the Military Hospital in Harlow, and for three months have sent a subscription of 5s. weekly to the local Belgian Refugees Committee.

The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Creak and a collection to the Eastern Counties Federation.

Epsom.

In May a successful drawing-room meeting was held at the Gables, Epsom, by kind permission of Mrs. Bethell. The President, Mrs. Homan, was in the chair, and Miss Martineau gave a most interesting address. At the conclusion of the address a collection was made on behalf of the Serbian Unit, which amounted to £43.

On June 3rd another successful meeting was held at Oakfield Lodge, Ashtead, by kind permission of Lady Llewelyn Smith. Miss Kathleen Burke gave a graphic and sympathetic account of the work done by the Scottish Women's Hospital Units. The collection amounted to £23. A Jumble sale was held at Ewell on June 5th the proceeds of which go towards the S.W.H. Fund. After paying all expenses £80 has been sent to Lady Cowdray.

Wadebridge, Cornwall.

A Mothers' and Babies' Welcome has been opened in Wadebridge. This is the first of its kind in Cornwall, and the scheme was initiated by the local branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. It is interesting to note that the mothers are eagerly taking advantage of this excellent institution, and that the local doctors have given it their ardent support. In this time of great stress for the wives of our soldiers and sailors, and when the future of England is so much at stake, nothing we can do to brighten the lives of the women (at the same time promoting the welfare of the children) can be too great, and we heartily recommend a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome in every possible centre. The Hon. Secretary is Miss Westroff, whose enthusiasm for the work is greatly appreciated.

Mellor and Marple Bridge.

The "Mellor and Marple Bridge" branch of the N.U.W.S.S. held an "At Home" on May 12th at the house of Mrs. Shanks, in aid of the Serbian Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital. £8 14s. was raised.

Items of Interest.

Church League for Women's Suffrage.

The petition to the Representative Church Council to include women in the representation of the laity in the English Church is still being signed, and is to be presented when the R.C.C. meets again in July. The matter was debated last year, and further discussion was postponed to a later meeting. That is the reason the petition is being organised at this time, and for the recent meeting on the subject arranged by the C.L.W.S. at the Church House. Those who wish to add their names to the petition (which should be signed only by communicants of the Church of England) should sign the forms at once.

Free Church League for Women's Suffrage.

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage:—

"The Free Church League for Women's Suffrage protests earnestly against the further brutalisation of war by the use of asphyxiating gases, and trusts that the British Army will not sully its best traditions by the adoption of such an inhuman expedient."

Help for Harassed Housewives.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT.

Heads of households and all anxious to follow the recommendation of the Board of Trade to restrict their consumption of meat should be careful to secure nourishing substitutes and not "drop meat and take the rest." To help them the National Food Reform Association, 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, with the approval of the highest medical authorities, have published "Facts for Patriots" (first series, 3d.). This should be used with two little books of recipes entitled respectively "Hints Towards Diet Reform" (2d.) and "Economical Dishes for Workers" (1d.), as well as "Aids to Fitness" (1d.). A specimen set may be had post free by forwarding 8d. to the Secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JULY 2.

Birmingham—Queen's College, Paradise Street—Mr. Langdon Davies, M.A., on "A Constructive Policy"—Admission free 5.30

Leamington—35, Warwick Street—Miss F. Clare on "Household Economies"—Chair, Mrs. Arbuthnot 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Tuesday and Friday 3—5.30

Westminster—35, Lowndes Square, S.W. (by kind permission of Lady Mond)—Drawing-room Matinee in aid of the Women's Service Fund 3.30

JULY 5.

South Kensington—46, Courtfield Gardens—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0

JULY 6.

North Hackney—Hamilton Lodge, 164, Bethune Road (by kind permission of Mrs. Wonnacott)—Garden Meeting—Speakers, Miss Grace Watson (from Australia) and the Rev. E. J. Barson—Chair, the Rev. Fleming Williams 6.0

Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

Wakefield—Sycamore Villa—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Hirst—Mrs. Shaw McLean on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia" 3.30

JULY 7.

Leeds—35, Park Square—Mr. Graham on "Educational Work"—Chair, Miss I. O. Ford—(Tea at 3.30, price 6d.) 4.0

JULY 8.

Letchworth—Howard Hall—Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe on "Nationality and Democracy" 8.0

South Kensington—19, Phillimore Gardens—General Meeting of Members—Chair, Mrs. Arthur Savory 8.30

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
6, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St. E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

Harvey Nichols Summer Sale

commences July 5th and will continue until July 24th

An unique opportunity to secure at exceptional reductions, the surplus stocks of *Harvey Nichols* fashionable wear, linens, carpets and rugs, curtains, furnishing fabrics, etc., etc.

NO GOODS SPECIALLY PURCHASED

REMNANTS every Thursday and last 3 days of Sale

Write for the Sale Catalogue

Harvey Nichols & Co.
Knightsbridge
LONDON, S.W.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d., per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

AT THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's. Meeting, Tuesday, July 6th, 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. F. E. Smith. Subject: "Some Problems of Sex Astrologically Considered." Collection for Mr. Clayton's Fund.

POSITIONS VACANT.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. Lady, trained, Shorthand, Typewriting. From £40, resident according to qualifications and experience, with increase. Welsh preferred.—Apply (testimonials, photo, age, Church) Principal, Penrhos College, Colwyn Bay.

WANTED, Parlourmaid, in comfortable country house; good salary, moderate work; gentlewoman preferred.—Box 5,139, COMMON CAUSE Office.

HOSPITALITY.

HOSPITALITY offered in County Town for fortnight in July to Games Mistress in return for Instruction and Practice in Tennis, evenings and Saturdays.—Box 5,107, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BOOKS.

KINDLY send me list of books you wish to sell, also Baxter and Le Blond Coloured Prints.—Flintoff's, Borough-rd., Sunderland.

MOTORING.

Motor Mechanism & Driving, Advanced Courses
Expert advice on Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering matters.
MISS C. GRIFF, *Consulting Engineer*,
48, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY.

GARDENING, Etc.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, LTD., Heathfield, Sussex.—Smallholdings with bungalow to let to women farmers. Pupils taken in all branches of farming. Special horticultural course under Belgian expert.—Apply Sec., 61, South Molton-st., W.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

HASLUCK'S ACADEMY, 3, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C. Elocution, public speaking. Evening classes from 7s. 6d. quarter; day, £1 1s. 'Phone, 2383 Gerrard.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S. Chemist, Coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

WOODVILLE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham, offers careers for women. Students assisted in finding posts. Certificates awarded. Two reduced vacancies for those affected by the War.—Miss Ross, Principal.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. **Enquiries solicited.**

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (Late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station

DRESSMAKING; Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Re-modelling; ladies own materials made up at moderate charges.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (old) bought; we pay absolutely highest genuine prices—up to 5s. 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 10s. on silver; 12s. 6d. on gold; 35s. on platinum. Immediate cash. If offer not accepted, we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. Cann & Co., 68a, Market-st., Manchester. Bankers, Parrs. Mention "C.C."

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

IRISH LINEN AT SALE PRICES!—Checked Glass Cloths, 25 inches square, ready hemmed, 3s. 9d. per dozen. Postage 4d. Illustrated Summer Catalogue Free. Send postcard to-day.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

LUXUR HAIR TONIC grows beautiful hair, cures dandruff and restores grey hair to its natural colour. 1s. Trial Packet makes full half pint.—Address Luxur Co., 165, Shirland-rd., Maida Vale, London, W.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HOLIDAYS.

ADVENTURES FOR WOMEN! Camping Holidays, Mountaineering, Rapid-shooting. Night expeditions. 25s. to 30s. weekly; for both sexes. Write for programme.—Dalton, 8, Lincoln-ter., Loughton, Essex.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 ft.). Unexcelled scenery, Dean Forest, Severn, Wye Valleys; spacious house, charming grounds, billiard, bathroom, tennis; board residence, 31s. 6d.—Prospectus, photos, Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; ½ minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; drawing, smoke, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from 35s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—Board Residence. Farm adjoining, high ground (inland), with sea breezes, extensive sheltered gardens, south verandah, good table, farm produce, bath (hot and cold). Remote from billeting and recruiting.—Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

HASTINGS.—Nicely situated on hills and country, not more than 1 mile sea and town; sunny sitting-room and bedroom, suitable for 1 or 2 persons; 21s. weekly, with full board.—Miss Hurst, 10, Clive-avenue, Mount-rd.

IDEAL HOLIDAY TOUR.—350 miles (private five-seater car) £5 5s inclusive. Cotswolds, Wye Valley, Shakespeare's Country, Forest.—"Cause" Library, Mitcheldean

PAYING GUESTS received in lady's country house; bracing district; garden; pony and chaise; good table; moderate terms; West Suffolk.—Box 5,153, COMMON CAUSE Office.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.—Cambridge Training College, Wollaston-road, Cambridge. First Session, August 16th-23rd; Second Session, August 23rd-30th. Lectures on various subjects connected with the War, Classes on Organisation and Committee Work, Speakers' Classes and Discussion Circles. Single Study Bedrooms. Tennis, Croquet, Boating, Bathing. Fee 35s. a Session; for those sharing a room 30s. The following have already promised to lecture: Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Miss Melian Stawell, Dr. Holland Rose, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, F.R.S. Mr. Charles Roden Buxton. Further particulars from Miss Dora Mason, M.A., Organising Secretary, Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation, c/o Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. Please apply early.

WENSLEYDALE.—Board-residence in comfortable house, 2 miles from Aysgarth Falls. Close to Moors.—Low Green House, Thoralby, Aysgarth, S.O.

TO LET.

A NICE little Bed-sitting-room, furnished, 7s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-square, W.C

GOATHLAND, on the Yorkshire Moors. Houses furnished with old oak. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception. Bath. Attendance if wished. Garden. Golf.—Mrs. Dott, Orchard, Goathland.

HINDHEAD, SURREY.—Well-furnished Cottage to let, August. 2 sitting-rooms, 3 bed-rooms, kitchen, &c. Good garden. 4 guineas weekly.—Miss Lowe, Edmund's Cottage.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—A nice well-furnished little house, within 5 min. of station and river, to let; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath, W.C.; sanitation perfect; good garden.—E. G., 4, Hamilton-avenue.

LADY'S Bijou Atelier Flat. Self-contained, electric, gas, bathroom, geyser. Good view park. Moderate. View, appointment, or 12—1 p.m. References.—62, Bryanston-st., Marble Arch.

WHERE TO LIVE.

A MEMBER of the National Union and Lyceum Club can warmly recommend an inexpensive Club for Ladies. Board-residence, £1 1s. to 30s. weekly.—Secretary, 11, Oakley-st., Chelsea. 'Phone 4551 Kensington

BOARD RESIDENCE, Lady Workers and others. Bedroom, breakfast, or rooms only; terms moderate.—Bath House, 12, Kensington-gdns.-sq., W.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21s.; electric light throughout; own private garage *free*. Tel: 344 Western.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts, terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE Board-residence for lady workers, students, and others. Quiet and refined. Tennis. Convenient for City and West End. Terms moderate.—34, Barrowgate-rd., Chiswick, W.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES.—Very quiet and refined, 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR LADIES. Room from 25s., with board cubicles 19s. 6d. Also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., London, W.

SMALL HOUSE in Chelsea, arranged to accommodate five ladies, with complete or partial board; private bedrooms, common dining-room, drawing-room, and bath-room; 6 min. 'bus from Sloane-sq.—Apply for particulars, Miss Blake Forster, 31, Danvers-st., Chelsea.

THE NATIONAL UNION.
ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque / Postal order for £ : s. d. for relief and educational work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the war.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.